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veys of the Minnesota and Red rivers," as does Mr. Doane Robinson of "The Verendrye plate." "The Hudson's Bay company's monopoly of the fur trade at the Red River settlement, 1821-1850," by Mr. Chester Martin, leaves much to be desired. Miss Mary Eleanor Peters offers a paper on "Texas trails," which is pleasant reading, but fortified by not a single foot-note. As if to add savor to the collection, Mr. R. C. Wallace writes of "The history of the salt industry in western Canada."

Politics receive their share of consideration in two papers of merit: "Stephen A. Douglas and the split in the democratic party," by Mr. O. M. Dickerson; and "The organization of the Jacksonian party in Indiana," by Mr. Logan Esarey. There is a group of short papers of sociological interest: "Some legal aspects of correctional work," by Mr. R. W. Craig; "The state and the immigrant," by Mr. J. S. Woodworth; and "Sociology and community welfare work," by Mr. J. L. Gillin. Discussions of various phases of problems connected with the teaching of history are contributed by Mr. O. M. Dickerson, Mr. S. H. Dodson, Mr. John M. Gillette, Mr. J. S. Young, and Miss Mary Eleanor Peters.

Mr. Clarence W. Alvord's "Critical analysis of the work of Reuben Gold Thwaites" is likely to find more readers than many of the other essays; for Mr. Thwaites was so well known that any word respecting his work is certain to be eagerly perused. Mr. Alvord approaches his subject in a becoming manner, and criticizes sanely and sympathetically Mr. Thwaites' truly monumental literary output. Much as we of the middle West would like to claim for Mr. Thwaites the honor of a seat with the best historians the country has produced, we are reluctantly compelled to admit that he did not reach the goal; he failed to produce any sustained piece of historical writing of really high rank. Nevertheless, by his work in collecting, editing, and publishing its source materials, he rendered to western history a service which finds no parallel in his time.

JOHN THOMAS LEE

*Bibliography of Arizona.* Being the record of literature collected by Joseph Amasa Munk, M.D., and donated by him to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, California. By Hector Alliot, Sc.D., officer French Academy, Curator Southwest Museum. (Los Angeles, California: The Southwest Museum, 1914. 431 p. \$3.50)

In 1884 Dr. Joseph Amasa Munk began to make a collection of Arizona. For over thirty years he has pursued the "self-imposed task of a bibliophile," until he has gathered over seven thousand items which directly or indirectly deal with Arizona. The library is now housed in the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles. Mr. Alliot's *Bibliography of*

*Arizona* is the catalogue of this library. It is handsomely printed and well illustrated. The curator has chosen the short title method of cataloguing, a method which may be defensible in a collection of this size; but the lack of extension of author's names is a serious defect. Otherwise the catalogue is all that could be desired. It is conveniently subdivided, the author catalogue covering pp. 17-238, the subject catalogue pp. 240-428, followed by a subject list of three pages.

Dr. Munk's intention has been to obtain books, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers, documents, maps, in fact any material which has anything to do with Arizona. Seemingly regardless of expense, and incidentally of value, he has been a ready purchaser. In his own words, "I am still adding every new book on Arizona that I can find. I do not now have to search for new items as formerly, since my fad has become known to the book trade and dealers in books notify me whenever a book in my line of collecting falls into their hands." Such a method must lead to the purchase of much that is trash, as an examination of the fiction section, pp. 294-309, discloses.

The section labeled history, pp. 327-341, is disappointing, for it contains a nondescript hodge-podge of uneven material ranging from items of the greatest value to pure advertising. Fortunately, however, most of the materials for history, and they are abundant, are to be found under other headings. The sections on agriculture, anthropology, archaeology, Arizona, discoveries and explorations, Indians, irrigation, law, maps, military, mining, occupation, religion, reclamation, railroads, Spanish occupation, surveys, philology, and travel, contain hundreds of items of rare secondary and invaluable source material. For Indians, industrial history, territorial and state organization, the collection is of first importance.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Munk will in the future add to his collection certain important Spanish works which are now lacking, and that he will be able to extend his endeavors to the collection of manuscript materials from the archives of Spain and Mexico, and diaries and journals of the early settlers.

THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL

*Lands forlorn*: a story of an expedition to Hearne's Coppermine river.

By George M. Douglas. With an introduction by James Douglas, LL.D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914. 285 p. \$4.00 net)

This is a simple account of the adventures of three Canadians on a trip to the Arctic ocean for the purposes of exploring the copper deposits of the region. The remarkable feature of the expedition was that there was no guide or assistant employed; the explorers did their own